

# Alexandria AND COMMERCIAL



# Advertiser INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.]

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1861.

[No. 201.]

## Public Sale.

On **TUESDAY** at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the *Vendue Store*,  
**4th proof Jamaica Spirits**  
in hds and bls.

French Brandy in bls.  
Claret, in bottles, of a superior quality,  
Cordials in bls. and bottles,  
Sugar in hds. and bls.  
Raisins in kegs and boxes,  
Prunes in boxes,  
Green Coffee in bags,  
Soap in boxes,  
8d, 10, 12, 20 and 40d Nails,  
Queens Ware in crates,  
Furniture, &c.

ALSO,

A quantity of **DRY GOODS**,  
Among which are

**Carpets and Carpeting**,

Irish Linens,  
Dow's Linens,  
Sail Duck,  
India and English Ginghams,  
Calicoes,  
Scotch and coloured Threads,  
India Table Cloths,  
Tamboured and lappet Mullins,  
Cotton and linen Cambrics,  
Dimities,  
Parasols and Umbrellas,  
A few boxes of Hats,  
A quantity of Hardware,  
And several other articles.

**P. G. MARSTELLER,**

July 18.

Auctioneer.

## Sales by Auction.

On **THURSDAY**, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the *Auction Room*,  
**Jamaica Rum in hds.**

Antigua do. do.  
Brandy in barrels,  
70 doz. Claret,  
Sugar in hds. and bls.  
Raisins in boxes,  
White and brown Soap,  
Candles in boxes.

Likewise,

A variety of **DRY GOODS**,

Consisting of

Ticklenburgs, Irish Linens,  
jeonnet, tamboured and book mullins, silk  
hose, Barcelona handkerchiefs, cotton cam-  
brics, chintzes, calicoes, tapes, bobbins,  
ivory combs, shoes, &c.

Also,

A few dozen very elegant silk and cot-  
ton **FRINGED SHAWLS**.

**HENRY and THOS. MOORE,**

July 22.

Auctioneers.

## Removal.

The **COUNTING-HOUSE** of *Thomp-  
son & Veitch* is removed to King Street,  
adjoining the house occupied by James  
Patton and James Dykes.

July 31.

d3w

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

Stolen a **GOLD WATCH**,  
with a steel chain, to which was hung a  
small gold seal, the impression on which is  
a man's head; also, a steel watch key and  
a small portmanteau key. The watch is  
double cased and capped; the maker's name  
Charles House, of London, and number-  
ed 5565. Any person who will deliver  
the above watch and chain to the Printers  
hereof shall receive the above reward.

July 29.

d

## Wanted,

A **WET NURSE**—none need apply  
but such as can bring unquestionable re-  
commendations. Enquire of the Printers.

Aug 30.

d

## Journeyman Coopers.

**WANTED**, at the Ocoquan Mills,  
10 or 12 Journeyman Coopers: they will  
have constant employ, at 15d. per barrel,  
and boarded at 12s. per week.

**N. ELLICOT.**

July 29.

d2w

## Loading at Norfolk,

FOR LONDON,

The SHIP

**STEPHEN.**

Capt. Thos. Wardell,  
will take Tobacco on Freight, with li-  
berty of confinement. For terms apply  
to **WM. HODGSON.**

August 1.

d14t

## COLUMBIA ACADEMY, ALEXANDRIA.

Young Gentlemen are taught  
English, French, Latin, Writing, Arith-  
metic, Book-Keeping, Geography, Ma-  
thematics, with other branches of an  
useful and ornamental education, by the  
**Rev. James Chambers, A. M.**  
many years master of a Boarding School in  
England.

## TERMS.

Dols. Cts.

Education, Board, Lodging,  
Washing and Stationary,  
per quarter, } 50  
Day Scholars, for Latin, } 7 50  
do. do. for English, } 5  
do. do. for French, &c. }

N. B. Proper assistants are constantly  
employed. Young ladies are taught in  
separate classes, English, French, Writ-  
ing, Arithmetic and Geography. Great  
care will be taken to instruct the more ad-  
vanced youth in the elements of composi-  
tion, particularly Epistolary Writing, and  
the rules to be observed in Public Speak-  
ing.

August 1.

d

## JOSIAH FAXON & CO.

Very respectfully inform their friends and  
customers, that they have

## JUST RECEIVED,

by the *Ship Hannah from Boston*, now  
lying at *Harper's wharf*,  
Thirty tons

## PLASTER OF PARIS,

N. England Rum in hds. and bls.

Likewise,

At their store on the corner of Prince and  
Water streets, opposite Col. Hoce's,  
Gin in pipes and cases,  
Mould and dipt candles,  
Coffee in bags,  
White and brown soap in boxes,  
Royal and super, printing paper,  
Writing paper,  
Window glass,  
Fresh R. I. lime in tierces,  
A quantity of loose lime by the bushel,  
Mens' and boys' coarse hats,  
Sifters, foal leather,  
Nova Scotia grindstones,  
Wool and cotton cards in boxes,  
Coarse and fine salt.

Also,

A handsome assortment of ladies', misses'  
and childrens'

## Morocco Slippers and Shoes.

All of which will be sold on moderate  
terms for cash.

**Cash given for Rye, Corn  
and White Beans.**

July 24.

d2w

## To be Let,

For one year, or longer if required,  
The **HOUSE** and two acre  
LOT, including two well cultivated gar-  
dens, at present occupied by the subscrib-  
er, nearly adjoining Mr. Hooff's meadow,  
and within a short distance of the town of  
Alexandria. The house is in complete  
order for the reception of a genteel family.  
Possession may be had immediately on ap-  
plication to

**JOHN WHITE,**

Corner of Fairfax and Cameron Streets.

July 17.

d

## I WANT TO PURCHASE

50 hds. of Tobacco,

on the inspection of Alexandria, Colchef-  
ter, Dumfries or George-Town.

**WM. HODGSON.**

July 20.

d

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MAY 18.

## SUBSIDY TO THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

The House on the motion of Lord  
Hawkesbury resolved into a committee of  
supply.

His Majesty's message relative to the sub-  
sidy being read,

Lord Hawkesbury rose to make the mo-  
tion of which he had given notice on a  
former day, he could not expect the una-  
nimsous concurrence of the house in that  
motion, yet after he had made the then  
statement with which he meant to preface  
it, he hoped that the opposition to it would  
be confined to a very few. Whatever  
difference there may be in the opinions  
which gentlemen entertain respecting for-  
mer subsidies which have been granted in  
the course of this war, their policy and  
expediency, that which he intended now  
to move for, he hoped to make it appear,  
rests on a very different ground from them.  
He did not mean to enter at large into a  
discussion of the question of the general ex-  
pediency of subsidies, nor to take up the  
time of the house in stating his opinions on  
that subject. Their policy must depend  
upon circumstances which cannot apply to  
every case, and he believed that there was  
no gentleman prepared to contend, either  
that they are universally wrong, or that  
they are universally right. To these, it  
there be any who think that they are uni-  
versally wrong, he would remark, that the  
only war in which this country has been  
engaged for a century back, in which it  
has failed in attempting any British ob-  
ject, was also the only one in which it had  
no continental allies—he referred to the  
American war. As to the wisdom of  
former subsidies granted during this war,  
whatever may have been the result, he was  
prepared to contend, that they originated  
in an enlarged and liberal system of poli-  
cy. He had said, however, that the sub-  
sidy which he was now to move, rests on  
very different grounds from them: and he  
thought that those gentlemen who could  
not approve of subsidies granted for car-  
rying on offensive war, such as were those  
granted at different times to Austria, those  
granted to Russia and Prussia, might yet  
approve of granting one to a power which  
has been for more than a century in con-  
stant friendship with this country, to an  
old and faithful ally, whose territory is  
threatened to be over-run by the common  
enemy, and who is thus endangered from  
the inveterate spirit of enmity which that  
enemy has always manifested towards this  
country.

The only objection which he could con-  
ceive to be made to granting this subsidy,  
was, that it may be better, under all cir-  
cumstances of the case, that that power  
should endeavour to procure peace, tho'  
the terms should not be so favorable either  
to itself, or to the interest of this country,  
as could be desired, than to encourage it  
by a subsidy to maintain a contest, the  
issue of which must be doubtful, and which  
must risk even its existence as a state.—  
But when the conduct of France to Na-  
ples, and other states which have acceded  
to such terms of peace as she has herself  
dictated, is recollected, he would ask, if  
some doubt might not be entertained of  
the propriety of Portugal, by following a  
similar line of conduct with them, expos-  
ing herself to similar usage? Should it be  
thought wise and expedient for her to make  
peace, the granting her this subsidy is  
not intended to bind her to carry on the  
war. This country has generously libe-  
rated her from her engagements which  
might have operated as obstacles to her  
following this course of policy; but still  
the subsidy would enable her to negotiate  
upon a more respectable footing, and tend  
to secure to her better terms. Whether,  
therefore, war or peace may be thought  
her best policy, a subsidy would be of es-  
sential benefit to her. It has been said  
that the sum proposed to be granted,

300,000l. is so small that it can afford no  
effectual aid; but in the present situation  
of this country, he thought it as large a  
sum as could with propriety be sent out of  
it. This situation, in his opinion, arose  
principally from there having been so  
large sums lately sent out to purchase corn.  
But ask the court of Portugal if it will not  
consider this sum as an effectual aid. It  
may not be so large as it may with that it  
had been, or as it might have expected  
from this country in other circumstances;  
but it surely cannot be pretended that a  
sum which will enable it to maintain an  
army of 20,000 men for six months, is  
not an aid of considerable importance to  
that power. Having made these few ob-  
servations he would conclude with moving  
the committee to resolve, "That it is  
the opinion of this committee, that the  
sum of 300,000l. be granted his Majesty  
to enable him to advance the like sum to  
his good and faithful ally the Queen of  
Portugal, to enable her most faithful Ma-  
jesty to take such measures against her  
enemies, as the exigency of affairs may  
require."

Mr. Grey rose to express his dissent from  
the proposed resolution. In his opinion  
the Noble Lord who moved it had given  
no reason why it should be agreed to.—  
There were several points stated by the  
Noble Lord which he would not dispute.  
He admitted that Portugal is the old and  
faithful ally of this country: He admit-  
ted the validity of her claims for assistance  
on this country. But he must oppose the  
motion for granting her a subsidy, because  
he was convinced that it could be of no  
use. There was another point on which  
he would not dissent from my Noble Lord.  
That subsidies ought not to be judged of  
on general principles, but from the cir-  
cumstances of the case in which they are  
granted. But judging of the principles  
of his Majesty's late ministers, from their  
conduct, and of the principles of the pre-  
sent ministers, from the support which they  
uniformly gave to the measures of their  
predecessors, he must conclude, notwith-  
standing the declarations made by the No-  
ble Lord this night, that the latter agree  
with the former, in thinking that there is  
something good in subsidies considered by  
themselves, for when he recollected the  
subsidies granted on former periods of the  
war, some of them on occasions when they  
must be useless, others when they must be  
worse than useless, he could not hesitate in  
thinking, that those who granted them,  
saw something good in the subsidies them-  
selves. But the Noble Lord says, that  
this subsidy ought to be granted to the  
Queen of Portugal, because it will enable  
her either to negotiate with effect,  
or to carry on the war with vigour,  
according as may be thought in circum-  
stances most expedient. If he means by  
negotiating with effect, that it will enable  
her to pay the sum of money which France  
may demand as a part of the price of peace,  
he would agree with the Noble Lord.  
—But he could not agree to the motion  
for granting this subsidy, because it would  
be giving it to Buonaparte, and voting  
the money of this country into the coffers  
of France. Ministers, it would seem, are  
now become peculiarly alive to the dan-  
ger of Portugal.—He would ask, since  
what time has this anxiety respecting the  
state of that country displayed itself? Are  
the preparations of France against Portu-  
gal of a new date? Last summer, Gen.  
Berthier, a name of no little note, and of  
no obscure fame, was sent from Paris on  
an embassy to the Court of Madrid, evi-  
dently for the purpose of concerting mea-  
sures against Portugal. A brother of the  
Chief Consul himself succeeded Berthier,  
and one of the most eminent French Gene-  
rals was afterwards sent to the Court of  
Spain for the same purpose; and at the  
same time a French army was collecting  
on a part of the Frontiers, which clearly  
pointed out its destination. To all this,  
his Majesty's Ministers remained com-  
pletely blind. But when they hear that  
the French army has entered Spain, and



the army of Spain has reached the frontiers of Portugal and commenced hostilities there, they propose to vote to Portugal a paltry subsidy of 300,000l. —When Portugal was not threatened, when France had no disposable force to bring against her, when all her armies were employed in refitting the powers in active hostility against her—then a British army was kept in Portugal, under the command, first of Sir Charles Stuart, and afterwards of General Frazer. But in what situation is that country now placed, threatened with immediate invasion by a powerful and well-disciplined army? In what state have ministers left her? They propose to send her money, which she would contend can never defend her.—That country, in his opinion, can only be defended by a British army. No man could join more sincerely than he did, in the just tribute which the house has this night yielded to the courage and conduct of the army in Egypt, though perhaps he was not inclined to rank its success so high as some gentlemen do. He believed that officers and men have displayed the greatest skill and gallantry; but, as had been observed by an hon. gentleman near him, (Mr. Jones) the cause which had made this gallantry and skill necessary on this field of action, at least ought to be traced to its source, to the breach of the convention of El-Arish by the late ministers. Every drop of British blood that is shed, every British life that is lost in the attempt to expel the French from Egypt, ought to be laid at their door. If they had ratified that convention the French would have been got out of Egypt without the loss of a British life, and then the army now employed in endeavouring to expel them from it, an object which it may accomplish, but which appeared to him a matter still very doubtful; this army, which is the only disposable force of the country, might have been applied to the defence of Portugal, our old and faithful ally.

Egypt may be re-conquered, and no doubt, this would remove one obstacle to peace; but if Portugal is conquered by the united arms of France and Spain, which, as this country has no disposable force to send for its defence, is a thing almost inevitable, if she does not accede to any terms offered her, a new obstacle to peace, perhaps even a greater obstacle than the possession of Egypt by the French, will be created. But had it not been for the folly of his Majesty's late Ministers in not ratifying the convention of El-Arish, the obstacle of Egypt would not, at this present day, have existed, and the disposable force of the country might now have been applied, though he would not say that he would have advised such an application of it, to prevent the creation of this new obstacle. What is the conduct of the present ministers in this case?—The assistance afforded or intended to be afforded by the late ministers, was always too late in being sent; so dilatory were their councils, so procrastinated and uncertain their measures. Their successors, imitating their example, proposed to send a subsidy to Portugal to invigorate her defence against her enemies, which can scarcely arrive before the French will be in the heart of the kingdom. He would ask, if ministers had any certain information that there is a Portuguese army in existence powerful enough to resist the invading forces, till the subsidy can arrive? If there is not, as he believed, then the present motion is as unjustifiable on the grounds of enabling the Queen of Portugal to resist invasion by force, as it is for the purpose of enabling her to pay the ransom of peace. On these grounds he must oppose the motion.

Mr. Pitt.—“The Subsidy which is now proposed; the hon. gentleman who spoke last complains, was opened upon general grounds; and that the reasons assigned for it are insufficient, he is pleased to alledge—I think, if ever I heard a plain, distinct statement, on clear ground, laid intelligibly before the House, so as to leave no doubt what we are called upon to do, either in point of faith, policy, or honour, it was the statement of my noble friend; but I must say, that the hon. gentleman in the course of his speech, went into an argument that proceeded to the extreme, although in the beginning of his speech he maintained, that it is a subject on which the extreme will not apply, that each case of a subsidy should be decided on its own circumstances; and yet he thought fit to say, that all the grants of Parliament on that subject, were without any motive except the pleasure of grant-

ing subsidies, that this pleasure was to us a sufficient reason to grant a subsidy, and that that we never looked at the consequences—Now, Sir, I will say, that if any gentleman will look back to the history of this war, he will find, that whatever has been, the fate of the continent, we have given to the different powers the best chance for their safety, and that the money we have laid out on these occasions, was the best way of laying it out, and constituted the cheapest bargains on our part in the present war. I am perfectly ready to go into that question with the hon. gentleman whenever he pleases. The hon. gentleman says, he has no objection to make against the particular subsidy now under the consideration of the house; but under the semblance of discussing this question, he takes an opportunity of renewing his attacks upon his Majesty's late ministers. He takes the opportunity of collaterally making charges against us, though notice has been repeatedly given of a specific motion on that subject, which motion has never yet been bro't forward. I do, Sir, most strongly protest against the injustice of such proceedings, but I will neither be drawn by these kind of observations to do a thing so irregular to the house, nor so unjust to my Colleagues and myself, as to make their conduct and mine upon this important question, the subject of collateral debate.—If these gentlemen really think they can substantiate their charges against us they stand pledged to the house to bring them forward, and they cannot want an opportunity of so doing; but I contend that they do not do their duty as members of parliament, they do not act with candour to us, when they depart from the subject in debate, and either compel us to violate the orders of the house, by following their example, or by our silence to appear to acquiesce in the justness of the accusation. I should rather prefer the latter, and I hope gentlemen will take some regular opportunity of bringing forward those charges.

With respect to the situation of Portugal, he connects it with the expedition to Egypt, and says, that if the latter had not been attempted, Portugal would have been safe; but in the latter part of his speech he says, that even if the Egyptian expedition had not been undertaken, he would not recommend that the forces engaged in it should be employed in defence of Portugal. Leaving then the importance of Egypt out of his consideration, he makes it a charge against the king's late ministers, that we are prevented from assisting Portugal, because so large a force has been sent to Egypt; and he says, that if that force had not been sent to Egypt, he would not recommend their being employed in the defence of Portugal. This is the enlightened, the vigorous and statesman-like policy which he would recommend in opposition to that employed by the late administration, who, from the delays of which they were guilty, he says, uniformly failed: but who, I say, notwithstanding those delays, and their uniform failures, have come how or other contrived, amidst the wreck of empires and defolation of Europe, to deprive our enemies of almost all their colonial possessions—to reduce, almost to annihilation, their maritime strength—to deprive them of, and to appropriate to ourselves, the whole of their commerce, and to maintain in security our territories in every part of the globe.

These, Sir are, the successes with which the late & tardy efforts of the late administration have been crowned. It is to these successes that the honorable Gentleman owes the opportunity he now makes use of, to talk in this place with retrospective criticism of the conduct of the war. But I wish to ask the honorable gentleman how we could avoid sending a force to Egypt unless we determined to give it up to France? He does not deny that is an object of the greatest importance to this Country; but he says the Expedition would have been unnecessary if we had agreed to the Convention of El-Arish. Sir, this subject has been discussed more than once—[Here Mr. Jones called out, Hear him! Hear him!]—Sir, I beg leave to assure that honorable Gentleman, that I will not interrupt any of his speeches with Hear him! Hear him! nor, if I can avoid it, will I undergo the mortification of hearing any of his declamations upon this subject. Sir the question which his Majesty's late ministers had to consider at the period to which the hon. gentleman alludes, was, whether it would be wise in us to have permitted so many of the chosen and veteran troops of France to have

been landed in Italy, at a moment when the fate of the campaign of Europe, of every minor state, and especially of Portugal, was at stake? If any rational man at that moment had been asked, whether the security of Portugal was most likely to be maintained by keeping these veteran forces in Egypt, or by suffering them to land in Italy, it is impossible to entertain a doubt with respect to his answer.

The battle of Marengo was decided against the cause of Europe and the world; but let it be recollected, that that battle was nearly gained, and that cause which was so nearly balanced without the French army from Egypt, would have been rendered desperate had they arrived: therefore, I say, that the measure which he wishes to connect with the state of Portugal, for the purpose of criminating us, is as far as it is connected with it, a proof of the good policy by which our conduct was governed. We never did cease in any one period of this arduous contest to give to our allies that assistance and encouragement, which afforded them the best chance of saving themselves and of affording security to Europe. We postponed the consideration of Egypt, though an object of great importance to us, as long as there was any chance of success in the general cause; but when the Austrians were defeated, though we lamented their reverses, we did not neglect our own interests, and the expedition to Egypt took place. Of those who have fought and fallen, of those who have fought and conquered in that expedition I will say nothing, because all language is inadequate to their merits. But the hon. gentleman thinks this proposal comes too late, and is too small for the purpose of affording effectual relief to Portugal. If that is really his opinion, he might censure ministers for not bringing it forward sooner, but he ought, if he was consistent with himself, endeavor to accelerate that which he thinks too tardy, and to increase that which he thinks too small, instead of opposing it altogether. The hon. gentleman thinks this sum is advanced to Portugal to induce her, against her judgment, to continue the contest. This language has been used upon other occasions; but I think the explanation given by my noble friend, completely precludes the observation in the present instance. We do not desire Portugal to brave danger; but we say, if for their own sakes they think it more wise, more manly, more dignified, and more safe to meet the danger than agree to unknown concession, indignity, and insult, then Great-Britain will be true to her engagements; and though we dissolve them from their promise to us, we will still not make that abolition a mask for our avarice or our pusillanimity, as long as they have spirit and courage enough (which no subsidy could give them) not to compromise with an oppressing and perfidious enemy.

[To be continued.]

#### NEW-YORK, July 30.

Arrived, ship Draper, Taylor, Greenock; Flora, —, Sligo, William, Crosthwaite, Philadelphia; sch'r Diana, Chase, Liverpool.

Cleared, ship Josiah Collins, Cotteral, Liverpool; Young Eagle, Steel, Leghorn; barque Thomas Gordon, Briand, Teneriffe; brig Exchange, Orne, Havana; Diana, Taylor, Antigua; sch'r Maria, Swan, West-Indies; Fizzig, Records, Guadalupe; Venus, Hathway, West-Indies.

The Draper from Greenock, July 2, in lat. 43, 13, long. 37, spoke the ship Venetia, Paine, 20 days from Bourdeaux for Boston. July 21, in lat. 41, long. 64, spoke the sch'r Industry, Chandler, 4 days from Portland for Barbadoes. Left the ship Faony, Brain, arrived in 35 days from this port; the Huron, Hill, in 33 days from this port; the Brilles, in 25 days from do; the Pallas, Bowden, from do; the ships Shepherdess, Magnet, Maria; William, and Mercury, Miller, from do; the brig Tartar, in 19 days from do; arrived on the 10th of June.

The Aurora, Collet, from Baltimore; the Esther, Ramfay, from Virginia; the Mary, Kells, from Virginia; and the Two Friends, M'Millan, from Charleston, have arrived at Greenock.

The Huron, Hill, was advertised to sail from Glasgow on the 10th of June; and the George, from do. on the 20th.

Arrived at Port Glasgow, the Fame, Dade, from Baltimore; Flora, Heikel, from Charleston; Mariam, Deniston, from do.

The Diana, Chase, of New-Bedford,

June 10, in the Irish channel, spoke the ship Montezuma, 30 days from Charleston for Liverpool. The next day, spoke the ship Ranger, Lovell, of Boston, from Liverpool for Norfolk.

The sloop Humbird, Caldwell, has arrived at Jamaica from this port.

#### PHILADELPHIA, July 30.

Messrs Brown and Kels.

That the American merchants may not be so perpetually deceived by the misrepresentations of foreign agents which infect all the trading towns in the United States, I request you will publish the following charges in Amsterdam upon the sale of 50 boxes of Havana sugar, which arrived there in excellent order, viz.

	Guilders	Stivers
Charges on Quarantine	20	11
Duty and coquet	240	2
Lighterage from on board	13	14
Receiving and delivering	15	
Cooperage and store rent	27	7
Weight dues	48	6
Brokerage	22	17
Landing certificates	8	10
Fire insurance 1/4	19	18
Guarantee	19	4
Commission 2 per cent	158	8
Freight and Primage	587	16
Total	1181	13

Being equal to Dollars 472. 66.

Many houses in London, Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, &c. have branch establishments in all the seaports of the United States, and, by holding vessels as naturalized citizens, are competitors with our native citizens. The European houses guarantee all consignments to their branches, and monopolize, by this means, the whole of that profitable business.—Their immense capitals are employed by their branches in the India trade from America, which cannot be carried on direct from Europe, and thus their branches are enriching their parent stock, and will continually reduce the American trading towns to mere European factories, like those of Lisbon and Cadiz; and the native citizens to mere hucksters. The mechanics of America are protected against foreign manufactures by the imposts established by Mr. Hamilton.

In Jamaica, a supercargo (a foreigner) must employ an English house to sell his cargo in Hispaniola. Toulmin is making similar regulations; and unless the native American merchant has some particular privileges over foreign agencies, the capitals of these latter, with their credits in our monied institutions, will give them such superior advantages, that he must relinquish the merchant and become the hewer of wood and drawer of water.

#### BALTIMORE, July 31.

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.

July 30.

Arrived schooner Ariel, captain Robertson, 27 days from Aux-Cayes.

Schooner Caroline, captain Gardner, 20 days from Guadalupe.

Left there the brig Malabar, Bunker, to sail in three days, and Viper, Frazier, just arrived, of Baltimore.

Spoke a sloop from Grenada bound to New-London, out 10 days.

July 31.

Arrived, ship Paul Siemen, capt. Gardner, 56 days from Amsterdam. In lat. 40 20, long. 48, spoke a fleet of 22 merchantmen, and a seventy-four from Brazil, bound to Lisbon.

July 6, in lat. 38, long. 51, spoke a brig from Newry with passengers, bound to Philadelphia, our four weeks.

Brig Potomac, capt. Tupper, 14 days from the Havana. Left there, the brig Molly, capt. Price, of Baltimore. Off the Cape spoke a schooner from the Havana, bound to Philadelphia.

#### Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3.

The vast exportation of flour and grain lately shipped to Europe, most convince that quarter of the world of the immense resources of this country. The large quantities of tobacco and cotton, are equally faithful reporters of our commercial consequence. Hemp would also be a valuable article for our agriculturists to attend to, and it is hoped will be more generally encouraged. While the mine gives us iron, and the forest timber, the fields may afford us cordage to waft our produce to distant shores, independent of foreign aid.

The accounts, of B... sequent to the... patches, were... the editor of... June. The... brought the... 22d of April... patches laid to... Constantinople... supplied to m... city of the Co... counts. For... dies respecti... French train... troops d... fan, are not

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"The E... stormed Rose... 800 French t... surrendered i... Spencer com... sent against... tween Alexan... by some stic... tervening th... there is, th... which is est... assistance fr... last account... ed 22d of... was going... lin and 10... form. In... to be bene... Vizier, who... belux, across... on, and rein... Djazzar Pash... clared their... the English f... Atrench. The



The accounts in some of the continental papers, of British successes in Egypt, subsequent to the date of the last official dispatches, were not wholly confined in by the editor of a London paper of the 12th June. The last advice from Lord Elgin, brought the news from Egypt down to the 21st of April, the very date of the dispatches said to have been received at Constantinople. The silence of Lord Elgin is supposed to militate against the authenticity of the Constantinople and Vienna accounts. For the same reasons, the articles respecting the capture of 22 sail of French transports, and the arrival of the troops destined to reinforce Gen. Hutchinson, are not fully accredited.

It is amongst the memorabilia of modern times, that an obscure subject of Corsica should arrive in a few years to the sovereignty of the French Empire; and that Theodore, king of Corsica, should end his life in a goal, confined for debt.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his correspondent in Philadelphia, dated June 5.

"The emperor of Russia finding Lord Nelson was before the port of Revel with his fleet, caused the English admiral to be informed that he had ordered all English vessels in his dominions who had been made prisoners, to be released; and had also ordered that the embargo should be immediately taken off all English ships. There are about 200 trading vessels belonging to this country in the Russian ports which will be directly at liberty to set sail. The intelligence came in an official form from Lord Nelson himself to Lord St. Vincent, and its arrival has given universal joy and satisfaction to the merchants. The King of Sweden who was about ordering his fleet to sail to meet and join the Russian fleet, was informed by Lord Nelson, through the Swedish admiral, that if the latter was found at sea the former would consider it as renewing hostilities, and should act accordingly. The king of Sweden ordered that the fleet should remain in port. About the same time prince Charles of Hesse evacuated Hamburg and the other towns where the Danish troops had been stationed, which information is also official. No doubt is now entertained but that peace will soon be effected between Great-Britain and the Northern Powers. Count Bernstorff the Danish Secretary of State is coming to London, and is now on his way, in order to adjust all misunderstanding between the two powers. Lord Nelson, finding there is now no enemy to fight in the Baltic, has asked leave to resign, which has been accepted, on account of the ill state of his health. He is to be succeeded in the command by admiral Pole.

"The French funds have been falling ever since the news of our victory in Egypt—they have fallen from 57 to 48. A report is current here that a convulsion is shortly expected to take place in Paris: notwithstanding it is given out in their papers that their armies are coming down and covering the coast, with an intent to invade England or Ireland as the *derrier* report of the Chief Consul. We are more ready to receive them now than ever we were.

"An extraordinary gazette was published this morning with the success of the progress of our arms in the East. The official dispatches brought by col. Spencer are dated Camp before Alexandria, 20th April, 1801, and signed by Major Gen. J. H. Hutchinson, who succeeded Sir R. Abercromby.

"The English, joined by the Turks, stormed Rosetta, about 10th April. Of 800 French that the fort contained, 350 surrendered it to the English. Colonel Spencer commanded the troops that were sent against it. The communication between Alexandria and Rhamanich is stopped by some forces being opened, and the intervening plain fringed: the French therefore, that remained in the latter place, which is estimated at 3000, can get no assistance from the former, and when the last account came away from Egypt, dated 22nd of April, the commander in chief was going to send a body of troops, English and Turkish, to attack Rhamanich by storm. In the mean time Grand Cairo is to be besieged by the army of the Grand Vizier, who had marched already to Bilbeis, across the desert, without opposition, and reinforced by detachments from Dierzar Patha, both of whom have declared their readiness to co-operate with the English forces for the expulsion of the French. The English army, at the above

date, consisted of 11000 men, in good health and high spirits as infantry and 2000 cavalry; it has lately received reinforcements from Malta.

"This latter intelligence is come expressly from Lord Elgin, at Constantinople, in a letter to Lord Hawkebury, dated May 9, 1801. It brings the news two days later than Major Hutchinson's dispatch."

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Messrs. BILDEN & Co.  
By publishing the following Dialogue in your paper, you will oblige one who loves truth, and who wishes to see error exposed.

SCENE I.  
Enter Merchants of New-Haven and Philosopher Thomas.

Merch. of N. Haven.—Sir, we would beg leave "respectfully to remonstrate against the late removal of Elzur Goodrich, Esq. from the office of collector for the district of New-Haven, and the appointment of Samuel Bishop, Esq. to fill his vacancy."

Philos. Thos. Gentlemen, you no doubt have a right to remonstrate, and when I have had time to enquire into the merits of the case, I will converse with you on the subject. Please to call to-morrow.—[Exit merchants.] What the devil shall I do with these fellows?—I know Goodrich is much the best man for the office, but he is a federalist, and that is reason sufficient for turning him out. I will send for Lord Wallingford, and ask his opinion.

SCENE II.  
Scene changes. Enter Lord Wallingford and Philosopher Thomas.

\*L. W. I hope your excellency is in good health. I was told that your excellency had a visit from some aristocratic merchants of New-Haven, and supposing that your excellency would want information on the subject about which they are grumbling, I hastened to render your excellency an exact statement of the business.

P. T. Lord Wallingford, I am very glad to see you. There is no person for whom I have more respect. Knowing, as I do, your patriotism, your independence, your republican virtues, and your "revolutionary adherence" to our party; I shall place entire confidence in your opinion, and follow it implicitly.

L. W. I feel much indebted to your excellency for your excellency's good opinion, and I hope I shall always be so happy as to retain it; and you excellency may be assured, that I shall advance the interest of the party of your excellency, as far as lies in my power. I hope likewise to prove to your excellency, the independence of my spirit, my hatred to tyranny, and my "revolutionary adherence to your party," by revolutionizing the state of Connecticut, in a very short period.—May it please your excellency, the people of the state of Connecticut are a set of d—d aristocrats, and do not deserve any indulgence. No longer ago than last winter, they had the insolence to call me in their public newspapers, the CONNECTICUT KETTLES, and several other names which I shall not repeat at present; and some of them in common conversation, have had the audacity to assert that, altho' I was married, I still kept two or three mistresses. Shall such crimes as these remain unpunished? No, let every man of them be turned out of office.

P. T. I am not surprised, Lord Wallingford, that your temper is ruffled at such abuse. It is enough to irritate any philosopher in the union. But do not let this trouble you; I have something in view which will compensate for all these evils, and which will reward you for your eminent services in the cause of liberty.—In the course of a few months I intend to recall Mr. King from London, and give you the office of minister there.

L. W. I thank your Excellency ten thousand times for the honor you intend me. Allow me to kiss your excellency's hand, (here he advances and kisses the philosopher's hand.) You may command my utmost services whenever you please. I am quite delighted with the idea of going to London. I am told they have the finest woman there in the world; and that they

\* Lord Wallingford is supposed to be a certain great personage.

+ This probably is a mistake, as every Connecticut man knows that Lord W. is never profane in his conversation.

are not so curiously chaste as the Yankee girls.

P. T.—I am glad you like the appointment. But Lord Wallingford, you have not informed me what I shall say to the New-Haven Merchants.

L. W.—May it please your excellency, I think I would not give them any answer at all; for Bishop must have the appointment at all events. Abraham Bishop, may it please your excellency, has written and spoken two orations, to advance Democracy in Connecticut; and he must be rewarded. Now it would be base, to make him collector, as every body knows he is unfit for the office. Let his fate then be nominal collection, while Abraham is the real one; and in this way Abraham will be paid for his services.—(Exit.)

SCENE III.  
Enter Merchants, and Philosopher Thomas.

P. T.—Gentlemen, will you now state the subject of which you complain, and I will try to clear up the business a little.

Merch.—You have thought fit, sir, to remove from the office of collector of our city, Elzur Goodrich, Esq. a gentleman with whom we are personally acquainted, and in whose integrity and abilities we have entire confidence; and you have appointed Samuel Bishop, Esq. to succeed him, a person who is every way unfit for the office.

P. T.—You say that Mr. Goodrich is respectable; in answer to this I tell you, that Mr. Adams, although he did not turn any Democrats out of office, yet he did not put any into office; and as the Democrats are now the majority, it is proper that offices should be filled from that party.

Merch.—The Democrats the majority, indeed! They are to be sure, if you include the eight hundred thousand black citizens of Georgia, Virginia and the Carolinas; but exclusive of these, who doubtless glory in their liberty and equality, the Democrats are quite the minority.

P. T.—You say Mr. Bishop is unfit for the office; prove this, if you can.

Merch.—This, sir, will be no difficult task. In the first place, Mr. Bishop is more than seventy-seven years of age; his eye sight has nearly failed him; and he has become superannuated.

P. T.—A flimsy reason indeed. Do you not know gentlemen, that "our Franklin" was an ornament to human nature," after that period?

Merch.—It may have been so, but still we do not see the force of your logic in the present case. In the form of a syllogism it will stand thus: Dr. Franklin, at the age of seventy-seven was not a child in understanding; Samuel Bishop, Esq. is seventy-seven years old; therefore, Samuel Bishop is not superannuated. But, Sir, we have other objections; he does not understand the forms of doing business;—neither is he acquainted with the system of the revenue laws; all which Mr. Goodrich perfectly understood.

P. T.—With respect to this objection, all I have to say is, that the legislature of your state has appointed Mr. Bishop to many offices; and it is not to be supposed that they would have given them to him if he was not a man of talents, and trustworthy: "two offices in the annual gift of the legislature, were given to him in May last."

Merch.—We do not hesitate to acknowledge that Mr. Bishop, when in the prime of life, and of vigorous mental powers, was an useful public officer; but he is now superannuated. You mistake, Sir, when you say that our legislature gave him two offices in May last. They only continued him in those offices. They had too much delicacy, too much humanity, to remove an old man from office, when they knew at the same time that his colleagues were men of found intellects, and would regulate all the business that was brought before them in a proper manner.

P. T.—Why gentlemen do you find fault with Mr. Bishop, before he has been tried? "You do not allege that the office has been illly conducted, but only apprehend that it will be so." Besides, I have information from private sources, that he is every way capable of filling the office.

Merch.—We could not say with truth the office "has been illly conducted," because Mr. Bishop has not yet entered.

+ This was the fact when the remonstrance was written and forwarded to Wallingford.

tered upon it; and because Mr. Goodrich has until the present day filled it to our entire approbation. But any person of common sense may perceive, without making the experiments that an old man in his dotage is not fit for a public office. Your private sources of information are easy to be discovered. You doubtless have had some communications from the chaste Lord Wallingford. We have long known his officiousness, and would advise him to be silent, if he does not wish some truths should appear not much in his favor.

P. T.—You appear to be offended at the liberty I have taken; but I will inform you that I have the power to remove men from office, and will exercise it. Federalists will neither die nor resign their offices, and my adherents must be provided for; you may therefore expect, although it is a disagreeable business for me, to see the men now in office turned out; particularly those who are guilty of an "anti-revolutionary adherence to our enemies," that is, to the federalists. I am astonished you do not think this is right; can I not give her opinion against me? To prove to you that I think I act properly, I would take my oath of it, if I had not lost the Bible I sent for last winter, to Mr. B— of New-York; and since then, I have not been able to purchase a new one, as they are not very numerous in Virginia. To ease your doubts, however, I can substitute GODWIN'S ENQUIRER, and that in this part of the country, is of much greater authority than the Bible.

Merch.—We do not doubt you are in earnest, and that you think you are acting right for the advancement of your own party; but we expected to have been treated with a little more attention, and to have heard at least one reason by which you would attempt to exculpate your conduct; but we perceive our mistake—we have only seen shadows instead of arguments. We therefore leave you, as it is evident that "feeling power, you forget right."

(Exit Merchants.)

P. T. What impudent fellows these are! I have been reasoning with them this half hour, and after all, they tell me that there is no force in what I have been saying. But I will have them know, that the "total exclusion" of Democrats from office, "calls for proper correctives; I shall correct the procedure." And when I have filled all the offices at my disposal, with men of my own party, then "the only question concerning a candidate shall be, is he honest? Is he capable? Is he friendly to the Constitution?"

(Exit P. T. in a Philosophic rage.)

## Public Sale.

TO-MORROW, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, 3d and 4th proof Jamaica Rum in hhds and bls. Continental Rum in bls. French Brandy in bls. Sugar in hhds, tierces and bls. Coffee in bags, Raisins in kegs and boxes, Soap in boxes, Segars in boxes, A quantity of Nails in casks, A few crates of Queens Ware, 2 sets China, Furniture, &c.

At 10 o'clock.

A quantity of DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are Irish and Dowlas Linens, Cloths and Carpetings, Gingham and Dimities, Calicoes, striped Nankeens, A variety of purple and other Shawls, White Jeans, Mullin Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Tambour'd, book and lappet Mullins, Millinets, red Hums, Fans, Curb and snaffle Bridles, And a variety of other articles.

F. G. MARSTELLER, Vendue Master.

For Norfolk & New-York.

The Sloop NANCY, Alexander Carson, Master, will positively sail the 6th instant, wind and weather permitting. For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations) apply to the captain on board, or to James Davidson, at the Ship Tavern.

August 1. d4t

Printing in all its variety executed with neatness and dispatch.



## Valuable Property for Sale IN ALEXANDRIA.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust made by Col. John Fitzgerald, late of this town, to us the subscribers, will be exposed to sale on Monday the 17th day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises.

The following very valuable Property—to wit:

A Water Lot commonly called Fitzgerald's Wharf, lying upon the fourth side of King Street and east side of Union Street, and bounded by an alley 30 feet in width, on the south from Union Street to the water. On this piece of ground are erected three Brick Warehouses, 24 feet 4 inches in front, 42 feet deep and three stories high each—Also, a SAIL LOFT above the upper story 73 feet in length and 42 feet wide upon the floor—all under one roof. Adjoining, and on the east side of this house, is a piece of ground unimproved the whole length of the house, 55 feet deep, terminating on a 25 feet alley, laid out upon the front of the wharf. From the front of the wharf is a pier extended into the river 100 feet by 60 ft in breadth. Appertaining to the pier is a dock 33 feet wide on the one side and another 28 feet on the other side.

This sale is made for the purpose of raising certain sums of money which have been demanded of Robt. T. Hooe as security of Col. Fitzgerald, by the United States and the Bank of Alexandria.

Wm. HERBERT, } Trustees.  
Jno. C. HERBERT, }

July 9. ddf

### To Let,

The DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Cadogan—well known as one of the most agreeable houses in Alexandria. Possession may be had about the 10th of August.

STEPHEN COOKE.

July 25.

### JUST RECEIVED,

At the old Fruit Store,

Lower end of Prince Street,

A quantity of fresh Limes,

Some excellent Cheese,

Bacon and Pork, and

A general assortment of Groceries.

THOMAS SIMMS.

June 3.

### TO LET,

The WAREHOUSE

occupied by John G. Ladd, with the whole of the wharf, known by the name of Gilpin's wharf. For terms apply to 4th Mo. 14. A. and E. TANNEY.

French But Stoves.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A quantity of French But

Stoves, of a very superior size and quality

which they offer for sale, at their store

No. 93, Bowly's wharf.

J. Ogleby & D. Winchester.

Baltimore, March 26.

JOHN G. LADD

HAS REMOVED

His Store of Goods, from the Frame Warehouse, on Col. Gilpin's wharf, to the Brick Warehouse next directly westward thereof, where he offers for sale, a variety of WET and DRY GOODS on very reasonable terms.

Russia Sheetings.

A few bales of the best quality, entitled to drawback on exportation, just received and for sale as above.

Intending to leave this place some few weeks, my brother, Mr. William Ladd, will attend to my concerns during my absence.

JOHN G. LADD.

July 22.

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

HAVE OPENED,

At their Brick Warehouse, at the corner of Fairfax and Prince Streets,

A Handsome Assortment of

DRY GOODS.

At Wholesale and Retail.

They have also,

Loaf Sugar by the barrel; 20 hds. first quality Muscovado Sugar; 5000lbs green Coffee in bags; Hylon and Imperial Teas; Stove Salt in Sacks; Pig Blue and Bar Lead.

A few few trunks of Morocco and stuff Shoes.

Two elegant Register Stoves, with Fenders, Shovels and Tongs.

A few pieces of Ravens Duck, &c.

## By virtue of a Deed of Trust

made by John Spencer to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a debt due Thompson & Veitch, will be sold to the highest bidder, upon the premises, on a credit of four, twelve and eighteen months, on the 27th of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

A Tract of LAND containing about four hundred acres, situate in Loudoun county, about four miles from Gum Spring, and adjacent to the Broad Run Old Church.

Also,

Another tract of four hundred acres, adjoining the land on which John Spencer now lives; about one mile from Gum Spring.

These lands are fertile, well timbered and abound with good water. There are on the first mentioned tract a convenient dwelling house, kitchen, &c. and an excellent apple and peach orchard; but as it is presumed no person will purchase without first viewing the premises, a minute description is thought unnecessary.

They will be sold either as they now stand, or divided into smaller lots as may best suit purchasers. Bonds, with approved security, will be required, and no deed given until the first payments made.

The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the Broad Run Old Church Tract.

SAMUEL MURRAY,

JAMES MILLHANY,

CHARLES LEWIS,

WM. R. TAYLOR,

July 20.

### TO LET,

The POT HOUSE formerly occupied by Capt. Henry Pierce—the situation is good, and worthy of the immediate attention of a sober industrious man.

HEWES and MILLER.

July 10.

co4w

### Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from his master, Robert Allison, late of this town, a Negro man named DARBY, about 36 years of age, and 5 feet 6 inches high: he took flight about the 20th of April last, and then had on, a short blue jacket and breeches, and a pair of boots; chews tobacco and spits a good deal; plays a pretty good kick-up dance fiddle, and sometimes gets drunk: he is a thick set fellow, has a big mouth and large teeth, and, with the semblance of much simplicity, is very cunning: he came from near Port-Royal where it is conjectured he may be now lurking. THIRTY DOLLARS reward will be given for him if taken in, or within 20 miles of this town, and secured in jail, and the above reward at any greater distance; and all expenses paid by ROBERT MEASE.

July 10.

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the ship Numa, from Liverpool, and offer for Sale,

3000 bushels of Stove Salt,

A complete assortment of

Earthen and Stone Ware,

in crates—A quantity of

HARDWARE,

Consisting of

Frying Pans, Spades, Shovels, broad Hoes, Sad Irons, Hinges, &c.

LIKEWISE by the brig Fanny, captain Woodhouse, from London, a neat assortment of well chosen and fashionable

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of oznaburgs, Irish linens, muslinets, hosiery, superfine cloth and cambrics, hats, bed-ticking and printed cottons.

June 11.

### Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Peirce Bayly, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

Those who may have accounts against said estate, are also desired to bring them in for payment, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of December next, otherwise this notice will be placed in bar against the recovery thereof.

It being out of my power to make any other demand, it is hoped that this notice will be particularly attended to, otherwise suits will be indiscriminately instituted against all delinquents.

Wm. P. BAYLY,

Executor of Peirce Bayly, dec'd.

May 1, 1801.

June 11 LAWSON

## Ten Dollars Reward.

Negro DANIEL this morning eloped from me. He is a lusty fellow, about 26 years of age, pretty much pitted with the small pox. He had on, and took away with him, a nankeen coat and pantaloons, striped jacket, oznaburgs shirt and felt hat. I purchased this man from the estate of the late Earl of Tankerville, and suppose, he will endeavor to conceal himself in the Federal City, Alexandria, or the vicinity. Any person who will apprehend the said slave, and secure him in jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, exclusive of what the law allows, and all reasonable expenses if brought home. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned, at their peril, not to harbor or take him away.

Given at Brenton, under my hand, the 23d day of July, 1801.

HENRY D. MOORE.

July 27.

d8t

### FOR SALE,

BARNABY, that elegant site, on Pohick Creek, containing about 360 acres of land; distant from Washington 18, from Alexandria 12, and Colchester 4 miles. The post road, leading from north to south, passes through the land, by Pohick Church; on which tract the church stands. Few farms in the neighborhood of Barnaby can boast of more advantages. It possesses a fine, healthy and pleasant situation, prospective of a bay, formed by the river Potomack and creek; has various springs of good water on it, an orchard of fruit trees, and a garden, very productive. The dwelling house contains four rooms below, and two above, with brick chimneys and a cellar. There are also a kitchen and other out houses.

There about 170 acres of cleared land; the remainder is in wood, consisting of pine, oak, hickory, walnut, &c. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to raising corn, wheat and rye, and there is a very considerable proportion of low ground for meadows, with a mill adjoining the land.

Persons disposed to purchase may know the terms by application to Col. Charles Little, of Fairfax county, to whom I have given a power of attorney to sell the land, and who is in possession of all the necessary papers and other documents.

THOMAS TRIPLETT.

Alexandria, July 4, 1801. co15t

## Valuable Property for Sale

At the little Falls of Potomack, About three miles from George-Town and the City of Washington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling house and sundry other improvements, several stone quarries and fish ponds; and two vacant mill seats.

Two undivided third parts of 7 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill stones and every necessary, complete, for manufacturing flour to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible; a brewery and distillery, a granary, a miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's shop, &c. and a water-mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres and 172 acres above mentioned, upon which there are several stone quarries and fish ponds.

The purchaser of the above property, will have an assignment of a lease for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 years to come from the first day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is equal in goodness to any, and superior to most foundation stone on the river—vessels of any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and stone quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline to purchase, will of course view the premises, therefore it is not thought necessary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest, at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. RENDALL,

Alexandria.

June 29.

### STRAYED

From the commons in Alexandria, a red and white COW, she is young and has a fork in each ear. Whoever will return her to the subscriber shall be liberally rewarded.

JAMES DYKES.

July 28.

3t

## A great Bargain!

I will sell, or lease for 10 years, a VALUABLE FARM, in the county of Culpepper, and state of Virginia, on Flat Run, containing 750 acres; the land is extremely fertile, and yields abundantly in the product of corn, wheat, and tobacco; there are about 100 acres of meadow land, 50 or 60 of which are cleared, and 15 acres well set in timothy, about 350 acres of the tract are cleared and well enclosed. This land is distant from Frederickburg about 28 miles, and 55 miles from Alexandria and the City of Washington. There are several valuable merchant mills in the vicinity, one within the distance of a mile, where the Frederickburg prices are given for all kinds of grain.

I will also sell the reversion of 250 acres of land adjoining the above, on which are erected a number of valuable buildings, among them a large dwelling house 60 feet by 40, with 4 rooms on a floor, with fire places, and every necessary out houses—a valuable peach and apple orchard.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any person desirous of purchasing or leasing will doubtless wish to view the premises. For terms apply to Robert Brooke Voss, Esq. who lives adjoining the premises, or to the subscriber.

I will also sell or Rent,

Two three story Brick Houses in Alexandria, completely finished, on King and Columbia streets, with sundry valuable property near the same, possession whereof may be had immediately. The situation for the flour and grocery business is equal to any in Alexandria.

For terms apply to Henry and Thomas Moore, Alexandria, or to the subscriber, NICHOLAS VOSS.

City of Washington, }

July 24.

N. B. I wish to hire by the month, or until the 1st day of November, ten or twelve labourers, for whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to N. Voss, on F street, or W. T. Voss, at the Navy-Yard.

The Subscriber will SELL

OR

EXCHANGE for approved lands

near the Blue-Ridge,

A valuable Tract of Land

in Northumberland county, two miles from the court-house, and near the bank of the Potomac, containing 1163 acres. This tract is divided into two plantations, on the one there is a brick dwelling house 50 by 33 feet conveniently divided, and two brick offices, 24 by 16 feet. A farm-house 20 by 16 feet designed for an overseer, and other out houses.

The conveniences of this place are equalled by few, and the prospect excelled by none in the state. The house is situated on a high hill and commands an extensive view of the Potomac and the Chesapeake bay. There is a creek abounding with the finest fish and oysters, which terminates the flat land of this tract, that is navigable for bay craft, and affords an excellent landing place within half a mile of the house. On this part of the tract there is an excellent bearing apple and peach orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. It has a great sufficiency of oak and hickory timber, for the use of the plantation, besides a large quantity of pine.

On the other plantation there is a frame dwelling house 32 by 15 feet, and a few out houses, such as tenants generally have about them. This part of the tract is as well situated for farming as any lands in Virginia. It is well watered, has a sufficiency of timber for its support, and flourishing young peach and apple orchards.

As it is presumable that no person will make such a purchase without viewing the premises, all that is necessary to add is that Mr. Spencer Ball, living thereon, will show the whole, and is fully authorized to make sale thereof.

JAMES V. BALL.

N. B. Any person purchasing may be supplied with stock of all kinds necessary and sufficient for the plantation.

Printing in all its variety executed with neatness and dispatch.

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.

KING-STREET, a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN.

VOL. I.]

FRIDAY,

July 27.

3d and 4

Rum in hds and

Continental

French Brand

Sugar in hds

Coffee in bags

Raisins in ke

Soap in boxes

Segars in boxes

A quantity of

A few crates

2 sets China,

A quantity

Irish and

Cloths and C

Ginghams an

Calicoes, str

A variety of

White Jeans

Muslin Shaw

Tambour's J

Millinets, &

Curb and sn

And a varie

P.

August 3.

Salt

On MONDAY

July 27.

Jamaica

Antigua

Brandy in b

70 doz. Cl

Sugar in hds

Raisins in b

White and

Candles in b

A variety of

Ticklenbu

jaconet, tambou

hose, Barcelona

bricks, chintzes

ivory combs, &

A few dozen

ton FRINGED

HENRY

July 22.

COLUMB

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August 1.

To

The subscriber

hds. of Tobac

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Aug. 4.